

SACRAMENTO CONVENTION

Gage Nominated For Governor.

NEFF FOR LIEUTENANT

The Secretaryship Goes to Curry.

JUSTICES ARE RENOMINATED

The Nomination of Gage Made by Acclamation, Dr. Pardee Withdrawing in His Favor—A Little Scrap in the San Francisco Delegation—Gage Makes a Short but Pointed Address in Which He Denounces Political Promises—Kirk Nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SACRAMENTO, August 24.—After the adoption of the platform this morning nominations for governor were in order and Timothy Gray Phelps of San Mateo took the platform to nominate George C. Pardee. The name was greeted with cheers by the Alameda delegation and a few scattering delegates.

Judge Frank Davis of Los Angeles placed in nomination Henry Gage. After reciting the achievements of the Republican party, Mr. Davis said that the man who was wanted at this time to head the Republican ticket must be one who is in harmony with sound money, protection and the constitution. Gage was a man, he said, of broad sympathies, enjoying a lucrative practice, and had never foreclosed a mortgage on a man's home during the whole course of his life.

A delegate from Sacramento seconded the nomination of Gage with the remark that Mr. Gage was able to stand off any and all combinations of Bryanites, silverites and calamities. Charles W. Lemans, a stout Los Angeles delegate, with a touch of throat trouble, furnished some amusement by attempting to read a speech seconding Gage. His husky voice was drowned by cries of "louder," "platform" and "come nearer," etc., etc.

Frank Solinsky of San Andreas and L. P. Fisher of Alameda seconded the nomination of Pardee. Frank H. Short of Fresno pledged the Republicans of San Joaquin to stand behind any man nominated by this convention. He seconded Gage.

APPOLOGUES FOR HOODLUMS. Frank H. Powers, speaking for San Francisco, supported Gage. He remarked that this state was rid of "Jim Buddism." Interrupted by cries of "time," Powers retorted and won applause by saying, "Gentlemen, we apologize for some of our San Francisco hoodlums."

PARDEE WITHDRAWS. George C. Pardee was greeted with great cheering when he ascended the platform. He said he came from the banner Republican county of California. After a few more words he said that every loyal Republican should rise above personal ambition and asked that his name be withdrawn and the solid vote of the convention be given to Henry Gage of Los Angeles. (Great cheering.)

GAGE NOMINATED

Gage was nominated by acclamation. The convention rose as one and waved flags and gave three cheers for the nominee. The Alameda delegation marched up the central aisle and dedicated to Henry Gage, which was originally composed in honor of Pardee. The convention then broke into a delirium of cheering for Gage and everybody else. It was some time before the chair could restore order. The secretary was then instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for Henry Gage of Los Angeles for Governor. Objection being raised that the secretary was not a member of the convention, Edgar Preston was empowered to cast the 78 votes for Mr. Gage.

Messrs. Pardee and Preston escorted Gage to the platform and amid much cheering, but Gage said no words could express his thanks for the honor of the nomination. He promised to go forth and do battle for the ticket with the best ability and energy he possessed. In 1892 the Republican party had liberated millions of slaves. In 1898 it had given freedom to the entire Cuban nation. This was a Republican year. It needed conservatism to handle the great questions growing out of the war. The intelligence of the party must be trusted to meet and vanquish the political heresies of the heterogeneous opposition. He said he wanted the

convention to understand that he never made a promise with any man or combination and would promise not to debase himself during the campaign by making any promises. He hoped it elected to emerge from the state capital four years hence a free man and not dominated by any corporation.

NEFF NOMINATED.

After Mr. Gage had finished his speech of acceptance in the convention it was some time before the convention settled down to the regular order of business. United States Marshal Osborne of Southern California was in the chair when the work of nominating a lieutenant governor was taken up. Contrary to the expectation there were two gentlemen put forward to defeat, if possible, the nomination of Mr. Neff, who was the choice of those who controlled the big delegations and of some of the smaller ones with candidates for minor offices whose success depended on making advantageous trades.

Frank McGown of San Francisco and T. H. Salvage, both went down to defeat before the roll call was entirely through. McGown was lauded in a little speech by George A. Knight, who spoke in pleasant terms of Neff, advising that venerable gentleman to give way to younger men. The roll call, when interrupted by a motion by Mr. Knight to make Neff's nomination unanimous, showed that the victor had 492 votes, McGown 295 and Salvage 82. Mr. Neff stepped forward in answer to loud calls for him and said that the honor came to him unthought.

A LITTLE SCRAP.

During the balloting the convention was treated to its first sensation—a scuffling match between Alexander B. Truman and Charles Morris of the thirty-eight assembly district of San Francisco, who exchanged blows, grappled and rolled in the sawdust. The convention was thrown into confusion for about three minutes, at the end of which time the belligerents were parted.

JUDICIAL CANDIDATES.

At 8 p.m. the convention was called to order and promptly proceeded to the business of nominating the judicial candidates. Nominating speeches were limited to two minutes. Judge W. H. Clark of Los Angeles was placed in nomination by Edward Messerv of Orange county.

Judge A. J. Buckles of Solano was nominated by T. B. Hutchinson of Napa.

Judge Stanley A. Smith of Sierra county was nominated by U. S. Webb of Plumas county.

Judge T. B. McFarland of Sacramento was nominated by Charles T. Jones of Sacramento.

Ex-Judge Van H. Patterson and General A. L. Hart seconded the nomination.

George A. Knight placed in nomination Judge W. C. Van Fleet of San Francisco. B. C. Hart of Sacramento and Frank H. Short of Fresno and John F. Davis of Amador seconded the nomination.

John F. Ellison of Tehama county was nominated by ex-Assemblyman J. F. Mallock.

Judge Ben T. Williams was nominated by Oregon Orr of Ventura.

The first ballot resulted in the selection of Judges McFarland and Van Fleet, the vote standing as follows:

Necessary to a choice 341; Van Fleet 322, McFarland 475, Buckles 164, Clark 120, Ellison 35, Smith 27, Williams 16. The nominations were made unanimous.

At 9 o'clock a motion to adjourn to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning was voted down.

A motion was adopted to proceed to nominate without calling the roll of counties.

CURRY FOR SECRETARY.

Nominations for secretary of state were called for.

A. L. Hart of San Francisco nominated Charles F. Curry of San Francisco.

W. A. Boden of San Jose nominated Paul A. Austin of San Jose.

Curry took the lead on the roll call from the start and when San Francisco cast a solid vote for him Austin's friends moved to make Curry's nomination unanimous, which was done.

At 10:40 the convention adjourned till 9:30 o'clock tomorrow.

RYAN FOR CONGRESS.

Frank D. Ryan of Sacramento was nominated for congress by the Third district convention.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Alexander Brown of Milton was nominated a member of the board of equalization for the Second district and E. O. Parlington for the Third district. H. D. Edson of Siskiyou was nominated railroad commissioner by the First railroad district convention.

SACRAMENTO, August 25.—The

three last cheers heard in the Sacramento pavilion today were for the Republican ticket. It was then high noon. Not more than a score of delegates did the shouting, for, weary of its labors, the mass had melted away while Secretary Ryan was calling the roll of counties for nominations on the state central committee.

Three hours devoted to the morning's proceedings passed in a listless way. Everybody was impatient to get away and the ticket was placed in a perfunctory spirit. The only place for which there was a contest was that of state printer and that was so feeble that it died early in the roll call when the friends of William Shannon of San

Francisco moved to make A. L. Johnson's nomination unanimous. The nominating speeches, brief as they were, were summarily shortened by cries of "time."

Chief of San Francisco, who was in the chair, made a good presiding officer, though he was subjected to no parliamentary strain. Whether it was true or not there was a belief prevailing everywhere that a program was being rigorously carried out and it had its oppressive influences upon the closing hours of the convention. On the previous day and evening Henry T. Gage had been nominated governor. Jacob Neff lieutenant governor, T. H. McFarland and W. C. Van Fleet associate justices of the supreme court. This morning the ticket was completed by the nomination of C. C. Curry as secretary of state, E. P. Colgan as state controller, M. J. Wright as state surveyor, T. H. Ford as attorney general, Thomas J. Kirk as superintendent of public instruction, A. L. Johnson as superintendent of state printing and George Hoat as clerk of the supreme court.

After the adjournment since the of the convention the Third district convention held its convention and nominated Nehemiah Blackstock of Ventura, who defeated George H. Clark, the present railroad commissioner. Considerable feeling was manifested in this fight. Two days ago he thought he had a majority of the Los Angeles delegation and was relying upon them for his success. The San Joaquin delegation stood behind him and traded everything in sight to insure his return to the railroad board.

The bitterness of defeated aspirants for places on the Republican ticket this year found expression last night and this morning in much talk about everything having been programmed from the start and the utter hopelessness of trying to break what was said to be the slate.

Major Frank McLaughlin was asked to express his views regarding these complaints. He thought the proceedings of the convention were a sufficient refutation of the charge.

"These complaints," he said, "are but the expression of the grievances of disappointed officer-seekers. They are a prey to their own imaginations. As for others who talk in this way put them down as belonging to the class of men who are uneducated and devoid of political life. Do these people think for a moment that seven or eight hundred men are coming here to Sacramento to spend weeks in making up a ticket by the slow process of natural selection and to wrangle for days among themselves and thus split the Republican party into a score of factions? The representative men from all parts of the state have made up this ticket and it is the honest product of the combined wisdom of all. There is absolutely no foundation for the talk about a slate or a program. It is one of the best, cleanest and strongest tickets ever put before the people of California."

The following members of the state central committee to serve during the next two years were announced by the chairman of the assembly district delegations: T. W. Harris, Hugh Diamond, R. W. Church, T. K. Mott, A. H. Bred, and G. B. Daniel, Alameda; W. P. Merrill, Alpine; E. C. Vorhies, Amador; Frank McLaughlin, Butte; C. O. Fontana, Calaveras; E. W. Jones, Colusa; W. E. Wells, Contra Costa; William Strain, Del Norte; C. A. Swisher, Eldorado; S. L. Hogue, Fresno; J. Hochelmer, Glenn; J. C. Bullford, Francis; Humboldt; S. W. Austin, Inyo; A. C. Maude, Kern; J. N. Hoyt, Kings; J. L. Reed, Lake; T. A. Rosenthal, Lassen; James McLaughlin, Howard; A. Brough, J. C. Lewis, W. J. Verel, A. P. Cross, Walter F. Parker, Los Angeles; W. A. Watkins, Madera; J. H. Prior, Marin; W. E. Gallison, Mariposa; William B. Coumbs, Mendocino; J. W. Knox, Merced; O. T. Laird, Modoc; S. M. Hilby, Monterey; E. Z. Henney, Napa; David E. Morgan, Nevada; Z. B. West, Orange; J. M. Fallwell, Placer; A. S. Webb, Plumas; N. J. Daniel, Riverside; Joseph Stephens, J. H. Butcher, Jr., and R. J. Murphy, Sacramento; Thomas Flint, Jr., San Benito; S. F. Kelley, San Bernardino; H. B. Arnot and C. A. Stewart, San Diego; J. H. Daly, E. J. Smith, J. S. Cohen, and T. J. Dougherty, O. D. Sullivan, Frank Mitchell, Charles H. Mayers, Dr. W. B. Coffey, Edward J. Banning, A. J. Roisch, G. P. Ayres, W. T. Howe, George R. Fletcher, Charles G. Clinch, Harry N. Gray, M. J. Flint, G. Baigialuppi, D. McCullough, San Francisco; Irving Martin, and W. C. Green, San Joaquin; Benjamin Brooks, San Luis Obispo; George C. Ross, San Mateo; C. Lloyd, Santa Barbara, S. F. Ayer, W. A. Parkinson, and E. D. Crawford, Santa Clara; W. R. Porter, Santa Cruz; A. F. Ross, Shasta; F. D. Seward, Sierra; J. S. Beard, Siskiyou; E. P. Hillman, Solano; W. F. Price and A. B. Lemmon, Sonoma; R. K. Thomas, Stanislaus; M. E. Sanborn, Sutter; R. W. Rymon, Tehama; W. H. LaBree, Trinity; W. B. Ratcliff, Tulare; Richard Schulte, Tuolumne; O. Orr, Ventura; W. H. Pond, Yolo, W. M. Cutler, Yuba.

THE PLATFORM.

Following is the platform: The Republican party of California, in state convention assembled at Sacramento, this 23rd day of August, 1898, as expressive of its views upon the political questions of the day, and as a platform upon which all the candidates of the Republican party in California shall stand, does hereby resolve:

That we reaffirm our belief in and adherence to the statement of principles of the Republican party as adopted at the national convention held in St. Louis in June, 1896. Time has tested the strength and proved the truth of the doctrines therein enunciated, while the country at large has, under the influence of their enforcement, grown in riches, strength and honor.

In behalf of ourselves and of the Republican party of this state we thank those brave soldiers and sailors of the great army and navy of the republic that have achieved such brilliant victories while marching behind the Star Spangled Banner, and who have made the American flag respected and honored in every quarter of the world. We congratulate the nation upon the fact that it has produced such leaders upon the ocean as Dewey, Sampson, Schley and Hobson, and upon the land as Miles, Shafter, Wheeler and Lawton, who have written their names upon the scroll of the history of the world as heroes excelled by none and equalled by few since the beginning of time.

GOOD NAVY NEEDED.

We pledge our Senators and Representatives in congress and our candidates and our party to work and vote to secure the building of an adequate navy, as recommended by the present Republican secretary of the navy, and request that a proportionate share thereof be constructed on the Pacific coast.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY COMMEMORATED.

The wisdom of the people's choice in 1896 has been made more and more apparent as time progresses. The patriotic devotion to his country which called our candidate to that campaign to the ranks of its soldiers in the hour of rebellion, has characterized his every act since his inauguration as President. He has remembered the claims of his friends and his party, but never at the expense of the nation. He has protected the credit and the honor of the United States. He has prevented the mistake of recognizing Cuban belligerency and the plunging of the country into war unprepared, while his untiring activity since the war was declared has made possible the glorious successes we have achieved on land and on sea. He has proved himself equal in diplomacy to the astute ministers of the old world and has inaugurated the reign of honesty and facilitation in diplomacy of the age.

Each day adds to his glory and deepens the satisfaction we have in the Republican we nominated and elected in 1896, whose official career since March 4, 1897, is approved by all classes and parties and whom all delight to honor as President, William McKinley.

SECTIONALISM DISBANDS.

We congratulate the people of the United States upon the fact that the broad American policy of our President, William McKinley, has disipated all

OUTSPOKEN SENTIMENTS

This Is the Sacramento Platform.

MAKES NO APOLOGIES

Every Plank of It Is Patriotic.

LABOR CLAIMS PROTECTION

The Great Industries of the State Have Always Prospered Under Republican Management—The Present State's Chief Executive Called Sternly to Account—Demand Made for the Recognition of the Needs of the Mining Industry and Irrigation—The Pacific Railroad Debt.

SACRAMENTO, August 24.—The delay caused by the failure of the platform committee to report on time this morning was due to the fact that all the work had to be revised and printed after the first draft had been prepared. Those in the confidence of the formulae objected to its embarrassment of verbiage, its great length and to some of the planks not entitled to a place in a declaration of principles and to the absence of others so entitled. The committee thereupon went into executive session at 9 o'clock this morning and did not complete their task until 1:30 p. m. The convention was called to order at 1:50 p. m. The platform committee was not yet ready to report, Colonel Edley of San Francisco filled up the time until 2 o'clock when Ralston Lloyd appeared and reported the platform which was read by one of the clerks. Its reading was frequently broken by applause, and the adoption was unanimous.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The national welfare demands the retention of the island of Porto Rico and other West India islands coming under our control, and of the Philippines, in order to permit the expansion of American trade, and in case of the latter to safeguard the commerce already established. In the event of the retention of the Philippines, the President to accord to the people of Cuba an opportunity to form a stable government thus redeeming the promise made to the world.

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sectional issues. His policy both as to the leaders and the rank and file, and in all matters pertaining to the late war has been of the broadest and most patriotic character, so that side by side for a common flag and a common cause have marched and fought the son of our departed hero and patriot, U. S. Grant, Fitzhugh Lee, Shafter and Joe Wheeler, and the boys who wore the blue and the boys who wore the gray, all under the old flag and for patriotic love of country, so that today we are in truth and in fact in peace and war a united people.

GOLD STANDARD APPROVED.

We reaffirm our belief in the financial plank of the Republican national platform of 1896 as being a sound and correct exposition of the views of the Republican party upon the finances of the country.

We commend the efforts of the National administration to secure an international monetary agreement, and urge that the attempt be renewed whenever an opportunity to do so shall be presented.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

We call attention to the fact that since the return of the Republican party, in power the balance of trade has changed from more than four hundred millions against the United States to about eight hundred and eighty millions in our favor and all of this is due to the wise and conservative financial policy adopted by the President and the Republican congress and President.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

We commend President McKinley for his refusal to consider any proposition looking to the assumption of the Spanish-Cuban debt.

The United States in the pursuit of its purpose of freeing the people of Cuba from Spanish mis-rule has taken possession of that island and also of Porto Rico and other West India islands, and of the Philippines. The Republican party of California is in hearty sympathy with the declared policy of the President to accord to the people of Cuba an opportunity to form a stable government thus redeeming the promise made to the world.

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dition and promote his welfare. It has by its tariff legislation, furnished him commensurate employment and by its homestead laws given him free homes. It now declares that the man must be protected as well as the product of his labor.

WHEREFORE.

We demand that the immigration laws be so amended as to absolutely prohibit the filling of the ranks of labor in America with laborers from foreign lands.

We demand the enactment of such legislation regarding Hawaii, Porto Rico and such other territory as may be acquired by the United States as will protect American workmen against contract Chinese, Japanese or other contract labor found therein and will prevent any further influx or extension thereof.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION.

We also demand that Congress pass an exclusion act prohibiting further Japanese and Coolie immigration, and that such exclusion act shall prohibit both the Japanese and Chinese now located in the Hawaiian Islands from entering the United States.

ECONOMY DEMANDS.

Economy in the expenditures of the revenues of the individual or the state is absolutely necessary to the happiness of the man and the security of the community. The Republican party now in power, believes in right economy in all departments of the government, city, county and state. We pledge all our candidates to an economical administration of public affairs to the end that taxation may be reduced to the smallest rate commensurate with the needs of the public welfare.

SINGLE TAX DENOUNCED.

We oppose the doctrine of the single tax of which the Democratic nominee for governor is the apostle, as being socialist and anarchistic and the practical working of which will be to renege stocks, bonds, corporations and usurpers from taxation and place all its burdens on the farmers and owners of homesteads.

WAR REVENUE TAX.

We approve of the war revenue recently passed by Congress as being in line with the above sentiments, as it compels the luxuries, and the corporations and aggregated wealth of the nation to pay a greater, yet not improper, share of the taxation than necessary heretofore adopted. Its purpose is for the issuance of bonds which will extend the payment of the expenses of the war to include the generation which will receive a greater benefit from its results than the present, while it enables the government to show its patriotic faith in the country by purchasing the amount of bonds required, a striking contrast in financial and statesmanlike policy to the calling of bonds to a greedy syndicate by the last Democratic National administration.

ANARCHISTIC DOCTRINE.

This is a law-abiding country and we are law-abiding people. Under our present system of government there is no danger of any one of its departments assuming power to the detriment of the others or the injury to the nation. We have always a remedy for the ill that they may bring about by a change of officials in the manner provided by the organic law of the land. We denounce the attempt by the Democratic-Populist Fusion party to usurp the power of the government and to overthrow the law.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

The interests of the miner, farmer and the lumberman are involved in the preservation and reproduction of our forests. We pledge our representatives to the enactment and energetic enforcement of laws which will protect and preserve our forests.

GOOD ROADS.

The necessities of the people and the requirements of trade alike demand good roads in every part of the state. We favor the passage of such laws as will, through a proper and judicious system, secure to California the highways and the roads needed for the pleasure and business of community, and to entirely destroy the lumber industry of the state at a time when the demand for lumber abroad promises great prosperity to that trade.

POOD ADULTERATION.

The adulteration of food is a crime against the present and future welfare of the whole people. It has no excuse for its commission and its perpetrators should be punished and the practice forever prevented. We demand the vigorous enforcement of the laws against adulteration of food, and the punishment of those who violate them.

UNION VETERANS.

The veterans of the army and navy of the United States deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable, they should be given the preference in the matter of employment and appointment. We demand that the government of the United States should take steps to secure to them the fulfillment of the pledge made to them in the dark days of the country's peril.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The necessities of war and the demands of peace alike call upon the American people to unite the Atlantic to the Pacific by the construction of a canal across the isthmus of Nicaragua. It should be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted so that in the near future the commerce of the world may seek the Pacific slope and the Atlantic coast through a canal constructed and maintained by the United States, with the American flag spreading its protecting folds over its entire length. We pledge our every effort to secure this result, and hope the Pacific coast built war ship, the Oregon, will be so gallant a sail around Cape Horn may be the first to bring the good news through this great artery of trade.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

The last Congress having unanimously passed a law providing for the cancellation of the indebtedness due from the Central and Western Pacific railroads to the government, the Republican party favors the enforcement thereof and unless such law and all the provisions thereof be promptly accepted and complied with by such specified railroad companies, that the law be strictly enforced and the government bonds and properties be foreclosed and sold according to law, and that all funds that now or hereafter are realized from either or both of the said Pacific railroads or from the collection of their debt to the government, be applied to the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

EXCESSIVE FREIGHT RATES.

We pledge our candidates for railroad commissioners to reduce wherever practicable and needed, the rates of freight and fares now charged by the transportation companies of the state, having in so doing a just regard for the wages of their employees and the rights of the people.

PROTECTION OF LABOR.

Now, as ever, the Republican party is the champion of the wage-earner of the nation; since its organization it has ever been active to benefit his condition and promote his welfare. It has by its tariff legislation, furnished him commensurate employment and by its homestead laws given him free homes. It now declares that the man must be protected as well as the product of his labor.

WHEREFORE.

We demand that the immigration laws be so amended as to absolutely prohibit the filling of the ranks of labor in America with laborers from foreign lands.

port and to make the university worthy in every respect of the most enthusiastic hopes of the people. It fits the educational system of our state.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Printed and Published by
By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
GEO. E. BOWEN, Editor and Manager.
The Grand Republican of Central California.
No. 419 and 421 Second St.
Largest Circulation. The Most News.
Terms to Subscribers:
(Pay in Advance)
Weekly Republican, one year, by mail, \$3.00
Weekly Republican, six months, by mail, \$1.50
Daily Republican, one year, by mail, \$5.00
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So we are to have a Maguire and silver club? Why not Maguire and single tax?

The tuskless have swallowed Harlow the unspeakable, and will do their best to give him further "business opportunities" in Congress.

An eastern paper objects to the common habit of embroidering the stars on silk flags in gold instead of white. The objection is well taken. Old Glory is good enough in red, white and blue, and needs no new colors.

"I am a Democrat," says Maguire in an interview in the Examiner. Let us see. It seems that we have heard the same phrase before, from a man who also has uttered principles for office. Now he has said it. It is a warning.

The naval parade will never become as historic as the famous march of the disbanded armies through Washington, after the Civil War, but it will be an excellent object lesson in the source of our strength. In fact it is so good an object lesson that we hope it can be repeated soon in European waters.

According to the Duchess d'Aosta, ballooning is bound to become the sport of the aristocracy. We hope so. It would effect a temporary removal from the earth of those who have always been a little too good to remain in contact with its surface. And sometimes a slight accident might make the removal permanent.

When more free rural mail delivery districts are established, we suggest that Fresno be given a chance. The Republican has demonstrated that the conditions are favorable by establishing a delivery system of its own, covering all the colony district. What one newspaper can do Uncle Sam ought not to find difficult.

If the government carries out its intention of mustering out of the service first the soldiers most anxious to get out, there are several regiments in California who want to be heard from right away. They are not fond of guard duty, where there is nothing to do, and as there are no prospects of doing anything else, they are anxious to go home.

The fact that General Lee can even be mentioned for Senator from Virginia, in place of Senator Daniel, is an indication that the free silver issue has gone to join the tariff question. General Lee is a man who, on every personal ground, is entitled to the honor, but he believes in the single gold standard, and if free silver constitutes Democracy, he is not a Democrat.

The Los Angeles Times calls attention to the carelessness of many owners of stock in leaving their animals during the hot season in unshaded pastures without adequate water supply. The same unintentional cruelty is occasionally noticed here. While it is generally the result of thoughtlessness rather than malice, it might be as well for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to have an eye open for flagrant cases.

Two years ago the Democratic organization drove its oldest leaders out of the party by its silver platform. Already this year Bailey in Texas and Bland in Missouri have been beaten in their effort to commit the party to opposition to "imperialism." They, and even Bryan, may also be read out of the party. If this keeps up long enough a Democratic party may be reconstructed, yet, out of these men who are excluded by the Popocrats.

Do people read advertisements? By a misprint in a small advertisement in a Los Angeles paper, an establishment which had reduced gloves to 50 cents was made to say that they had been reduced to 5 cents. The paper telephoned to the merchant that it would stand the loss if he would continue the sale at the mistakenly advertised rate. The result was that crowds of women fought all day to reach the counter where the bargains were for sale. Yes, people read advertisements, and heed them, too.

It is reported that Russia is negotiating with Spain for the cession of an island in the Philippine group. Russia is likely to be reminded that Spain has lost the right to cede any of the Philippines to any one but the United States. It is not yet decided that Spain is to retain control of any of the islands of the group, but in case such a decision should be reached it ought to be with the express proviso that none of them can ever be alienated without our consent. It is to our interest to have good neighbors. It is to Spain's interest to procure us bad neighbors. Therefore the choice should be with us.

A hobo camped in the park yesterday contemptuously refused an offer of a dollar a day to pick grapes, on the ground that he could "make that without stooping all day," and the sentiment was echoed with approval by a number of others within hearing. What other occupation these men had in view we do not know, but we do know that there is no other pretext that would justify the presence of so large a number of unemployed men at this time. They come here ostensibly as scrap-pickers and any of them found refusing work should be at once "spotted" by the police and run out of town. A little co-operation between the employers and the police might help to separate the vagrants from the honest workmen. It is to the interest of the real laborers to have this separation made, as well as to that of the community, which, in one form or another, must support the small army now in our midst.

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

We have had occasion a few times to protest against the contemptuous attitude of certain newspapers toward any education beyond that necessary for earning a living or which has any other purpose than money-getting. The only logical conclusion from the premises on which these reasonings are based is that barbarism is superior to civilization, and ignorant greed to cultured intelligence. But because ignorant abuse of education is to be resented, it does not follow that there is no room for criticism of our educational system as it stands.

The fundamental difficulty with our educational system is that it does not educate the whole man. The chief purpose of schools and teachers seems to be to train pupils to think. But thinking is not all of life. One must also judge and act. Rapid, independent, and prudent judgment, in the presence of facts which there is no time to analyze scientifically or reduce to logical form, the instinctive selection of the right means to the end, in business, politics, war, or society, is one of the rarest and best paid qualities. We fear that the ordinary boy gets more training on the football field than in the classroom in this quality. Courage, quick resolution, physical strength and manual skill, are all necessary to the complete man. The school develops the reason, the memory, and the imagination, and leaves these to grow of themselves.

The child entering the public schools does not know whether he is to remain a few years or half a life time. In every class are pupils who do both, and the curriculum is a compromise adapted to neither. The one who is to receive a higher education, and who ought to begin his Latin at ten and his United States history at eighteen is obliged to reverse the order for the benefit of one who does not need the Latin and must get his history in childhood or not at all, while the latter must spend time and energy on subjects whose chief value is as a preparation for higher subjects he will never reach.

Higher up, the high school furnishes an excellent course for those who have the time and mental capacity for a higher culture, but there are pupils in every high school who would receive more educational development in business or manual employment. There ought to be some provision for their education without the many distracting interests of practical business.

In the higher education we are still in a transitional stage. The English college and the German university ideals are not yet fused, and it is not yet certain that the college will not be destroyed between the upper and nether millstones of the university and the high school.

The educational ideal of the Greeks, like their art, was simple and perfect, but it was not adapted to the complicated conditions of modern life. The symmetrical development of the whole man, mental, moral, emotional and physical, is still beyond our schools, and until it is reached they will fall short of the true ideal.

All these faults are recognized by leading educators, and earnest and increasingly intelligent efforts are being made to remedy them. But when they are finally removed, our school system will have grown as radically away from ancient tradition as has every other feature of modern life.

POLITICAL STANDARDS.

There are as many definitions of politics as there are grades of human ideals. Any fairly wide circle of acquaintance will include men whose definitions range from that of the healer who declares, "politics is the art of winning elections" to the scholar who quotes his Aristotle, "Political science is the study of the human mind, and it is only by the study of the human mind that we can understand the human condition." It is by nature a political animal, and politics is therefore the embodiment of the collective life of the race. These two never understand each other, and both are often equally unsafe guides. The one because he cannot fix his eyes on the present, the other because he cannot see beyond the present.

But while the philosopher's standards may frequently be too idealistic, and lead to impractical humbuggery, it does seem that some preaching against the opposite extreme would be eminently in order. There are candidates on nearly every ticket who have never used an argument not based on the distribution of patronage from the public crib to their friends; there are voters who have never heard any other standard of political argument. Now, if there is no purpose in electing men to office except to do them favor, and to give them the opportunity to reciprocate, there is no purpose in holding elections at all. Offices might better be permanent and hereditary, like other sources of easy income, so that public interest might be free to occupy itself with other questions.

We believe in politics, in vigorous partisanship, even, and just because we are by nature a political animal, we are not afraid of the future of politics. But we also believe that there ought to be more resemblance between the politics talked in stump-speeches and editorials and that whispered in political caucuses and committees.

Mexico is apparently entering on a period of "militarism" more extreme than anything yet suggested in this country. At present most of the Mexican soldiers are convicts—a novel way of disposing of the criminal population—but under a recent amendment to the constitution every citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years is liable to military service. Decrees regulating conscriptions have just been promulgated, but it is not yet known how nearly universal the service will be required to be. The matter is of great interest to us, owing to the disposition in the resources of the two countries, but if we were situated as European countries are, the adoption of such a system by a contiguous nation might necessitate a revision of our whole military organization.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican state convention, which meets this week, will differ considerably from the cut and dried Democratic performance of last week. In stead of a single candidate for governor, and one who does not belong to its principles, there will be almost a plethora of candidates, all good Republicans and good men, whose friends are engaged in an earnest but not acrimonious fight for supremacy.

So far, public sentiment in Fresno has not crystallized strongly about any one candidate. There is a general feeling of neighborhood for Thomas Flint, Jr., and a recognition of his past favors to us. Of the other candidates, the strongest contest is between Henry T. Gage, of Los Angeles, and Dr. George C. Pardee of Oakland. Sectional feeling will doubtless enter largely into the determination of the result, though the strongest opposition to Mr. Gage has come from certain newspapers in his own section, which have feared that his candidacy might imperil the chances of getting a Senator from the south. However, these papers in this case do not seem to represent the people, who are for him by a large majority.

The delegates from Fresno county will be chiefly interested in the candidacy of Mr. Kirk for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Kirk has made a very thorough canvass of the state, and received assurances which seem to render his nomination almost certain. He has made his campaign in a manly way on his own merits and has kept carefully free from all trades and combinations. Fresno has never had a representative on the state ticket, and the whole county will be greatly pleased if Mr. Kirk should be selected.

REPUBLICAN CONSISTENCY

The Stockton Mail, unable as usual, to attribute honest motives to anything Republican, charges that all the Republican newspapers in California were bribed two years ago to change from their free-silver principles, and cull on the people to refuse confidence in papers whose influence was thus for sale. The Mail should know that such charges defeat their own end. In the first place, there is no reputable paper of either party which can be bribed, for any price. If there is an editor in California who would not kick any one out of his office who made such a proposition, we do not care to know him nor exchange with his paper. In the second place the Mail has some thousands of readers who were more or less mildly for free silver at the opening of the campaign of 1896 and were definitely opposed to it before election day. These people were not bribed nor bulldozed, but convinced, and they will resent the insinuation that such a change would be induced only by corrupt motives.

The truth is that public opinion on the Pacific coast was never crystallized about the silver question until after the opening of the McKinley campaign. In a general way the whole west had tended toward free silver, and California had shared in the movement until the issue became more sharply drawn, and was presented for responsible settlement. Then the whole Pacific coast rose to the occasion and set itself firmly on the side of sound money. It was not party loyalty, for party lines were never so broken, nor any unworthy motive, but simply that sober second thought in which the safety of American institutions lies. That the newspapers of the state shared in the general movement is neither a credit nor a disgrace, but simply a natural result.

MAGUIRE AS THE PLATFORM

The Examiner, evidently appreciating the helpless meaninglessness of the Democratic platform, has sounded the slogan: "Maguire is the platform," meaning that by the nomination of Maguire the party is to be taken as endorsing whatever the candidate represents.

Let us see: What does Mr. Maguire represent? In the first place he does not represent Democracy, for he has denounced that party and formally left it. Neither does he represent Populism, for he has said to the Examiner: "I am a Democrat," and he is recognized in the fusion specifications as a Democrat. Neither can he represent consistency, for the two reasons just given.

He does represent the single tax doctrine, which, if it were put into effect, would impose all the taxes on the farmer, and entirely relieve the corporations, which are supposed to be the bugbear of farmers and Populists. He stands for the exchange of principle for office, for the weakness of the Democratic platform, which was emasculated by his orders, for inconsistency, inactivity and demagoguery.

If Maguire is the platform, if the Democratic party represents a man and not a principle, the party has fallen low indeed. By the confession of its own chief organ, it is but a machine to make votes for one man.

We hope that the committees of all parties will be vigilant in their examination of the names on the new registration lists, and that if there is any truth in the charges and counter-charges of stuffing the lists, all the facts will be brought to light. Colonizing and list stuffing are political crimes, no matter for whom benefit they are used, and if it could be shown that they have been used for the benefit of Republican candidates we would be as ready to denounce them as when used by the opposite party.

GAMBLING MACHINES.

It would seem that the propriety of suppressing the racket-in-the-slot gambling machines ought to be so obvious that to require repeated mention, but evidently it is not, for we have not yet heard of any effort on the part of the city trustees to do away with them. The machines are in almost continuous operation, taking in frequently more money than the bars with which they are connected. Substantially all that they receive is profit, for whatever is won from them is generally played back again.

These machines are gambling devices of the most public and pernicious sort. They are more rapid and appeal more to the gambling instinct than the prohibited games of chance. If, however, they only absorbed an occasional nickel the evil might be too small to cause serious concern, but it is much more common to see them swallow up a dollar or several dollars in nickels, procured for that purpose from the bar.

It is perfectly possible to frame an ordinance which will drive all such devices out of use. Such laws are in force elsewhere and ought to be here. No political interests are involved which any trustee might hesitate to offend, as the machines are owned by a foreign corporation, and the percentage going to the local lessees is small, so large, probably, as the extra business which the abolition of the machines would bring. We hope that the trustees will take hold of the problem promptly and vigorously.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

Phil Francis, of the Mail, is the latest recruit to the crusade against higher education. According to the Mail editor, no schooling beyond the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic is a positive detriment, a serious waste of time and an injury to the mind. A boy whose parents have sense enough to take him out of school when he is twelve years old and thrust him into the practical experiences of life is to be counted fortunate. A college is a place where perished pedants drill their victims in a parrot-like memorizing of antiquated text-books, ignoring the faculties of observation and reason, and the high schools are only a lame and halt imitation of the fossilized colleges.

We quote these statements, not to answer them, for such a reductio ad absurdum is its own refutation, but to illustrate to what lengths even a bright writer can go when he attempts to discuss a subject he knows nothing about. If some encrusted professor should describe a newspaper office as a place where depraved men ignorant of the use of their own language and of the affairs of the world, promulgated vicious doctrine and imaginary news, from motives of blackmail and bribery, we can imagine the indignation of the belligerent Mail writer; yet such a description would be less far from the truth than the Mail's description of a modern institution of higher learning.

However, unless some one should be bold enough to defend entire illiteracy, the Mail has said the last word, and the discussion is at least ended.

PHILIPPINE SENTIMENT.

In response to President McKinley's submission of the Philippine question to an informal referendum, public discussion of the subject has continued actively, and public sentiment is rapidly crystallizing. In the absence of detailed information as to the conditions in the islands, the expressions of opinion as to the nature of their final government are somewhat uncertain, but the entire country is evidently unanimously determined that they shall not be returned to Spain. Even the Mugwump eastern newspapers now recognize that we have responsibilities which we can not evade. The Democratic conventions in Texas and Missouri have declared definitely in favor of expansion, against the protest of popular leaders, and the California platform is intended to be taken in the same way, though it is so written as to leave a loophole for an opposite interpretation if it should be found politically worth while. Republican platforms everywhere are tending in the same direction, though there was an inclination earlier merely to refer the question with confidence to the administration.

The Saratoga conference of last week, which was understood to be called in opposition to "imperialism," has declared against returning to Spain any of the colonies she has forfeited by her misrule, and in favor of keeping them under the protection of the United States until such time as they shall be competent to choose for themselves a free independent self-government and full territorial annexation.

The surrender of Manila under terms of capitulation which, by one interpretation at least, include the whole of the Philippines has served to intensify the determination. The attitude of the foreign press is also changing. England distinctly favors our retention of the islands, as does Japan. French and German papers are taking on a decidedly friendly tone. The Kaiser's warships did not interfere at the critical moment and can hardly interfere afterward. Russia will not object to anything that does not too directly strengthen England. Even Spain is likely to discover that the Philippines, under any conditions now possible, would be worse than useless to her. Altogether, the whole world is rapidly accepting American occupation of the Philippines as that status quo from which no change is welcomed.

If there are any Democrats left who understand the philosophical basis of historical Democratic doctrine, they must find their mental processes badly disarranged in the attempt to comprehend the animus of fusion. Democracy has always represented the doctrine of Hobbes and his school that government is a necessary evil, to be limited in its scope to those activities which can not enduringly be left to private initiative. The Populist doctrine, on the other hand, favors the greatest possible enlargement of the scope of

government to the extent of protecting the people against exploitation and against the consequences of the natural working of economic laws. The logical outcome of Populism is socialism; that of Democracy is laissez faire. It is impossible to find a compromise between these doctrines. The parties representing them can join only by the entire surrender of one or the other. In the present case the Democrats have surrendered all their principles to the Populists, in return for the major share of the offices for themselves.

According to the Riverdale Press, Congressman Barlow recently sent out nearly a ton of a public documents for a month. Many of them were out of date, and of no use to anyone. When it was noted, however, that this was the month in which the mails were weighed, to determine the compensation of the railroad for carrying them for the next four years, the animus became evident. It was another of Barlow's "business opportunities."

BENICIA AFFAIR

Major Scott's Statements Are Corroborated.

The Boys in Blue Captured the Vallejo Girls and Trouble Resulted.

From Saturday's Daily.
W. A. Hutchinson, a member of Company C, stationed at Benicia, is in Fresno and tells of the injustice suffered by the members of the company at the hands of Benicia citizens.

It appears that while the regulars were stationed at Benicia previously to the arrival of Company C, they played many a joke and committed many depredations upon the people of Benicia. This inspired the latter with a hatred for all soldiers, and, of course, when the Fresno boys arrived they were naturally placed in the same category with those who preceded them.

Chief among the people of Benicia who hated the boys was a constable named Malone. On sundry occasions he had arrested them for minor offenses and never lost an opportunity to harass them.

About two weeks ago the boys concluded to attend a dance given in Benicia. A large crowd of young ladies from Vallejo were to attend the affair. These same young ladies had been in Benicia before on similar occasions and had been subjected to the same treatment as the boys in order to devote the undivided attention to Fresno's boys in blue.

These young men of Benicia were sorely offended and became bitterly jealous of the attention paid by the young ladies to the Fresno boys. So they decided to do something to get the boys' attention away from the girls. They organized and determined to arrest the boys, on the pretext of their having committed some minor offense. In order to do this they obtained commissions as deputies from Constable Malone, and among themselves with clubs they laid in the vicinity of the building. The Fresno boys soon arrived and in company with the Vallejo girls proceeded to enjoy themselves in the ballroom.

Suddenly the fire alarm was sounded, and the boys rushed out to see what was the matter. No sooner had they reached the street than they were set upon by the men who had laid in wait for them. Then the fight began. Clubs flew through the air and men dropped to the ground. The struggle continued for an hour, but the Fresno boys were victorious.

Only two or three members of the company were arrested, but many suffered from the blows landed upon them by the mob.

"Mac" Ahles was struck just above the right ear and rendered unconscious for some time. The button on the side of his cap was flattened into the shape of a one-cent piece. Many of the boys were laid up for several days.

Those arrested were taken to the jail and held up. An attack on the Constable demanded their release. The officers in charge refused to comply with the demand and intimated that only force could remove the boys from the lock-up. "I'll supply the force," said Johnson, as he started for the barracks to get more volunteers. The jailer, however, after a little reflection realized his mistake and released the boys.

The boys do not intend dancing at Benicia anymore, but go to Vallejo or the other nearby towns. The Vallejo girls have also decided to stop at Benicia and no longer grace its social gatherings with their presence.

The boys are doing well now and expect to be mustered out during the next few weeks. Some will return to Fresno and others will remain at Benicia, where they have made arrangements to go to work.

Pleasant Dreams.
It does not lie in the painter's fancy to imagine a prettier picture than that of a young girl, with lips lacquered with the promise of love, half parted in the smiles of happy dreamland. The wind of happy dreamland is a cold and polished mirror, which when the wisest go wandering into the ghoulies of waking hours. If those impressions are pleasant and palatable and happy, she will smile in her sleep. If the impressions are those of a suffering woman, tortured with the cruel pains of which the feminine organism is liable, the picture is spoiled by the lines of suffering and dependency. Maladies of this nature will a woman's face and body. It is for a free, healthy maidhood, happy with food and capable motherhood. They inappreciate her to bear the burden of life in any sphere of action. Her mind, mental and social, is constantly suffering from headaches, backaches, dragging sensations and weakening drains. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively, completely, unflinchingly cures troubles of this nature. It cures health, strength, vigor, to the distinction of every woman. It is for a free, healthy maidhood, happy with food and capable motherhood. They inappreciate her to bear the burden of life in any sphere of action. Her mind, mental and social, is constantly suffering from headaches, backaches, dragging sensations and weakening drains. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively, completely, unflinchingly cures troubles of this nature. It cures health, strength, vigor, to the distinction of every woman. It is for a free, healthy maidhood, happy with food and capable motherhood. They inappreciate her to bear the burden of life in any sphere of action. Her mind, mental and social, is constantly suffering from headaches, backaches, dragging sensations and weakening drains. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively, completely, unflinchingly cures troubles of this nature. It cures health, strength, vigor, to the distinction of every woman. It is for a free, healthy maidhood, happy with food and capable motherhood.

ILLUSIONS DISPELLED

The Romance of War Blotted Out.

Cold Truths About the Santiago Fight.

Fervid Journalists Whose Imagination Played Havoc With Facts.

The San Francisco Chronicle publishes a very interesting letter from the Rev. William Rader of San Francisco, received by Mrs. Rader from the chaplain of the Rough Riders, in which the reverend soldier tells some interesting facts concerning the campaign before Santiago and incidentally corrects some false impressions. The chaplain was with the famous cowboy regiment all through the campaign, making the same marches as the private under the same conditions, and is well able to speak concerning the part the Rough Riders took in fighting and the hardships they had to undergo.

This letter, which was written August 19th on board the transport Miami on the voyage from Santiago to New York, is in part as follows:

First, as to my personal health. It has been simply excellent. I have made the same marches as the men, eaten the same food, slept in the same manner, and performed as hard physical labor, and now, on my return, and myself one of a few in the entire regiment who have had no sickness. We were told before coming to Cuba never to sleep on the ground. With the exception of two nights, when the water was about six inches deep on the ground, and our last few days before leaving, I have slept on the bare ground every night and with no text over me a good deal of the time. We were to eat no fruit. I ate every known kind of every opportunity. We were to drink boiled water, and water has been kind enough for us. We should never march in the heat of the day. We have made only one march of importance at any other time. We should keep our feet dry. We lay in water in trenches for three days. Such were the instructions, such were the manner circumstances forced us for the most part to follow.

Now you have read the newspaper accounts of the campaign, hence it is not necessary for me to write you regarding this further than to correct some palpably gross misstatements of certain particular events. For instance, you were told that in the first battle—La Guasima (so-called from the trees in that vicinity) that the Rough Riders were "ambushed." That is absolutely untrue. The Rough Riders were in the front, expecting to find them in that vicinity. Our advance guard found them and reported their presence fully half an hour before we were ordered to march at intervals of fifteen feet until we engaged them. The brush was so thick that we could not see them until we were within a few feet of them. We were most certainly not ambushed, but for a time, owing to the dense undergrowth, with which we were unfamiliar, we were flanked, but for only a time.

Again, you have heard over and over again how "Colonel Roosevelt, mounted on a magnificent steed, brandishing his sword, charged up the hill at the head of his regiment." This is a true picture except in this particular: The magnificent steed was a Texas pony very much worse for the wear, which the Colonel dismounted from at the barbed wire fence skirting the foot of the hill. The "brandished sword" was four inches in the rear, tied up in a blanket roll. Colonel Roosevelt was recognized by his sword, which he carried in his hand, and by a blue shirt and a blue polka-dot bandana floating to the breeze as he, with five or six men, rushed up the hill several yards in advance of the regiment, who followed as rapidly as the nature of the ground and the length of our march would permit.

You have likewise read how the guns of Morro Castle were silenced by our battery and how it was a heap of ruins. In the first place there were no guns in Morro Castle; in silence, the only guns of the castle being some six or seven 174s and twelve 24s, which were evidently simply as relics of a former glory. As to the castle being in ruins, I will say that it stands after all the bombardment practically unharmed, and my private opinion is that it would stand for six months if all the guns of the navy were turned loose on it tomorrow. The walls in many places are of solid masonry ten feet thick, while many caverns are hewn out of solid rock.

The batteries were not at Morro at all, but on either side of it and on further up the bay. You have heard also of Hobson's daring deed, and how he sunk the Merrimack directly across the channel in the narrowest part, thus completely blockading the passage. As to the deed itself nothing could be said more laudable, but the miracle is how either he or one of the men ever lived to tell the tale, for to say nothing of the gauntlet of cannons, they were in easy range of musketry from the moment they entered the bay. But in the narrowest part of the stream it lies in the very midst. Instead of lying crosswise it lies longwise and interferes in no possible manner with egress and never did. Again, I haven't found a man in the army who has any real acquaintance with the Rough Riders, who hasn't vainly most friendship for the Spaniards than for them. The class of Cubans I have met with are no more capable of self-government than the Fiji Islanders or the African tribes.

There may be, and no doubt are, brave and noble men in Cuba, and I have seen many, but those I have seen are lazy, ignorant, cowardly and worthless. I am not saying what they might have been under other conditions, but am simply stating present facts.

Now one word as to the climate of Santiago. We have passed through that which is known as the "rainy season," the worst and most unhealthy time of the year. My opinion is that if the people had suitable residences and decent sanitary regulations it would be as healthful a country as can be found anywhere in the tropics. The trouble is not with the country, but with the people. For instance, I passed through El Caney. Its streets are only about twenty feet wide, the houses are simply dilapidated old rickeries, while at distances of twenty or thirty feet in the street you will find piles of decaying matter from which arises the most sickening stench. In fact the streets are simply filled with putrid decay. It is impossible to understand how one living there can escape death. Of course Santiago was better, but even that condition would not have been allowed in any American city.

SPOUSE-SUMMER.

Marriage at Central Colony Last Night.

From Tuesday's Daily.
J. N. Sprouse and Miss Olive J. Sumner were married at the home of the bride's parents in Central colony last night, Rev. L. T. Burbank officiating. The wedding was a very quiet one, no invitations having been sent issued except to immediate relatives. The happy couple left on the 11.40 train for a short trip to San Francisco. On their return they will resume their duties as principals of the business and shorthand departments of the Fresno Business College and Normal School.

WARNER-PASTORE.

A Former Fresnoan Married in San Francisco.

News was received in this city yesterday announcing the marriage of Charles F. Warner to Miss Lillian C. Pastore, which had been celebrated in San Francisco. Charles Warner has a wide circle of friends in this city who wish him much prosperity. Miss Pastore is a well-known young lady of San Francisco.

THE LIGHTS TURNED ON.

The City Will Be No Longer in Darkness.

The Electric Company has at last said "Let there be light"—and "light" was made. Last night the streets of Fresno, which had been in darkness for several weeks, were again illuminated, and people returning home felt more comfortable. The electric company had agreed at a meeting of the Board of City Trustees last Monday night to turn the lights on in seven days, and they were as good as their word. The company does not expect any more mishaps which will again place the city in darkness, and by the last of the month they are expecting to be running at nearly full capacity as far as lights are concerned.

CARTER MAY BE HONORED.

High Pythian Office Likely to Go to the Fresnoan.

The following dispatch will be of local interest:
INDIANAPOLIS, August 21.—President indications point to a large attendance upon the bi-annual encampment of the Knights of Pythias. An estimate of the number of the Uniformed Rank arrived today places the number at 3500, which does not include the members of subordinate lodges and women and children. The encampment does not open until Tuesday, but the city is already crowded and has taken on a gala appearance. Supreme Chancellor Colgrove has arrived and opened headquarters, and Major General Carman of the Uniformed Rank is in charge of Camp Colgrove, where thousands are in place to accommodate the guests. Today, W. B. Belding, Imperial secretary of the Knights of Pythias, arrived from St. Louis in a special car with fifty others. Imperial Prince Hinsley of Chicago also is here. The Rathbone Sisters, the auxiliary branch is represented by the supreme officers and many others. The indications point to the election of Judge Stanton L. Carter of California for supreme vice chancellor. The other aspirants are Charles E. Shively of Indianapolis and Ogden H. Fetters of Wisconsin.

BOYS IN BLUE.

Formation of a Patriotic Association.

Survivors of the Fight at Santiago Organize in Honor of the Victory.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 23.—Major A. C. Sharps, assistant adjutant general, furnishes to the correspondent of the Associated Press the following summary of the proceedings of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba at its inaugural meeting held in the Governor's palace of Santiago yesterday, July 31st.

The inaugural meeting of what is destined probably to become one of the great military fraternities of the United States, was held yesterday (July 31st) in the Governor's palace, Santiago de Cuba, for the purpose of organizing a society to be known as "The Society of the Army of Santiago," the purposes of which shall be in general to preserve the archives and records, and perpetuate the memories of the invasion, campaign and battles culminating in the fall of Santiago de Cuba, and the surrender of the Spanish army on July 17, 1898.

The meeting was called to order by Major General Lawton, who nominated Major General Joe Wheeler. Wheeler was unanimously chosen and Major Sharps, assistant adjutant general, was chosen secretary.

On motion of General Lawton, a committee of five was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws, and to report at the next meeting. The chair named as the committee Generals Ludlow, Kent, Lawton and Ames and Lieutenant General Sherman.

A committee was appointed to wait on General Shafter and invite him to visit the meeting. Subsequently, on motion of General Kent, the committee to draft the constitution and by-laws was increased to six and Lieutenant Woodbury Kane, of the Rough Riders was named by the chair as the sixth member.

General Shafter on entering the hall was received by the entire company standing, all remaining in that position while the chair extended to the distinguished visitor an address of welcome. General Shafter made a cordial reply, expressing his entire sympathy with the object of the meeting.

The secretary requested all officers to register their names before leaving and nearly 100 signed the roll. Among those present were: General Shafter, Kent, Adams, Lawton, Ludlow, Wood, Chaffee, Bates and Randolph, and Colonels Wherry, Peterman, Harris, Humphrey, Velez, Down and Carpenter.

Dr. H. B. Cory has returned from a vacation trip to Lake Tahoe and San Francisco.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pain cure. Dr. C. Paddock, Druggist, 1720 Main street.

"OLD GLORY" IN HAWAII

Our Flag Is There For All Time.

None Shall Haul It Down Now.

A Brief But Interesting Ceremony at Honolulu on August 12th—Island News.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—The steamer Belgic this

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

Bradstreet and Dun Reports.

Immense Business in Iron and Steel.

The Shoe Factories Booming All Over the Country—Little Change in Cereals.

NEW YORK, August 19.—R. O. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say:

A war which brought no shrinkage of values while it lasted has brought with its ending remarkable expansion. Orders and purchases have increased in nearly all branches, few as yet being of such nature that they can be attributed to the material enlargement of trade with the lately acquired Spanish islands, which must come a little later.

The iron industry, while reporting declines in products, shows more surprising gain in business than any other. Both returns of output August 1st show considerable decreases from July 1st, but more than the entire decrease is caused by the stoppage of two Shenango and four Mahoning furnaces under agreement to force higher prices for Bessemer pig. In all other states showing change in the output increased excepting for one furnace in Virginia. The demand for finished products expands remarkably considering the enormous orders prior to July, which cover some of the biggest works until December. Structural orders include many bridges and a canal contract for 4000 tons at Chicago; plates and bars are in stronger demand; nails have advanced 5 cents and beams and angles 10 cents, and bars 15 cents at Pittsburg. Flat plates which require 40,000 tons per month have been buying 100,000 tons of bars, and steel works have brought \$120.00. Grey iron also advanced and eastern automotive and southern pig at Chicago have advanced 15 cents. There is a general advance in the miners metals, copper 12 cents for lake, lead to 57 1/2 and white tin and tin plates are unchanged but are stronger.

Shipments of boots and shoes in three weeks of August are the largest ever known, though but 14 per cent larger than in 1895, being 10 per cent larger than in 1892. In spite of the general refusal of buyers to pay advances and the consequent continuance of the market, purchases are continuing and keep afloat a large number of buyers for a month or two ahead. Leather has slightly yielded in some grades, with scarcely any buying ahead of necessities and hides were a shade lower last week and have not changed. There appears to be a general accommodation of prices of materials to the necessities of boot and shoe distributors.

Such an adjustment is needed in the woolen industry, for some mills are closing and others are selling off stocks of wool, present orders for dress goods not warranting present prices. Yet other mills in equal number are starting on different lines of goods and dress goods, instead of ninety per cent plain, a large proportion of families being taken, though a heavy auction sale, just announced, may affect the demand.

Wheat further declined 2 cents in spite of the general holding of better grades by farmers, which renders receipts low and visible supply small beyond present. At 75 cents now Atlantic ex-crate, flour included, against 75.00 last year and 35.43 last year, 115,246 bushels against 104,433 bushels last year.

Failures for the week have been 154 in the United States against 223 last year and 17 in Canada against 30 last year.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Bradstreet tomorrow will say:

The most interesting feature of the general business situation at present is the air of confidence with which the mercantile community awaits the approach of the fall trade. While, of course, business results are somewhat uneven in many lines, it is unquestionably true that the flattening crop outlook at home and the return of peace, with the expectation of benefits of our export trade, naturally impelled to export there this expressed for much of the growth of the fall trade is found in the steady expansion now going on in bank clearings, the improved demand at higher prices for most makes of iron and steel; the generally favorable outlook of a large movement which, in default of a large movement in grain to market, point to a large return grade in manufactured goods to the agricultural sections, and the reports of continued activity in distributive trade, west and south, with signs of a moderate increase in interest in lending eastern money, which hitherto have not shared largely in the trade improvement. The immense business doing in iron and steel products at advanced prices calls attention to the proportionately less noticeable expansion of the other lines. At the west iron and steel are particularly active and the large number of orders already booked make manufacturers fairly independent regarding prices and favor an advance on future business. The iron and steel shows signs of little change. The balance established between the reduced visible supplies, especially in iron and steel, and the very promising crop outlook on the other hand, tends to steadiness in prices, and other cereals sympathize with wheat.

Reports as to collections the country over are very encouraging. From winter wheat sections, especially, reports are very good. Some slowness is noted in payments at the northwest, but this is expected to disappear when the spring wheat crop is increasing in numbers at leading western markets. Chicago reports increased activity in distributive trade on country demand, with dry goods shipments especially large. Sales of iron and steel are restricted by inability to deliver. The short pack of canned salmon has advanced prices. Southern and western buyers are arriving at St. Louis.

On the Pacific Coast, while business is quiet in California, large crops in Oregon and Washington are expected to make fall trade lively. Oregon fruit men are shipping to California points. At the East more is doing at Baltimore. Orders for men's wear woolen goods

for the spring trade are coming in better.

Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 1,745,000 bushels, as against 2,225,000 bushels last week and compared with 3,415,000 bushels in the week last year and 3,961,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896. Since July 1st, this year, the exports of wheat aggregate 12,560,000 bushels against 11,422,240 bushels last year.

Canadian trade is quiet but the tone is one of confidence based primarily upon an expected wheat yield larger than ever before in the dominion's history. In British Columbia a normal trade is doing but the salmon pack as a whole is disappointing and prices tend to be up. Business failures in the dominion of Canada number 26 against 35 last year and 41 in this week a year ago.

Railway Coaches for Alaska.
SEATTLE, Wash., August 19.—The first railway coaches to be used in Alaska were shipped today. The shipment consisted of a passenger car, a baggage car and a combination passenger and baggage car. The cars are to be used on the White Pass and Yukon railroad which is now in operation for a distance of twelve miles from Skagway.

Could Not Pay His Fine.
Conroy Mayling was yesterday arrested for disturbing the peace. He pleaded guilty before Recorder Clark and was fined \$7.50, which he could not pay and went to jail. Mayling had a fight early in the day with a boy named Lether near the Tenney Cannery establishment.

Russian Ship Arrested.
VIENNA, August 19.—A sensation has been caused by the arrest of an alleged Russian ship at Jaroslavl near Premysl. The prisoner is a baron and an ex-officer of the Austrian army, who resigned his commission and secretly entered the Russian service.

Sonoma Populists.
SANTA ROSA, August 19.—The Sonoma county Populist convention was held today. Maguire was endorsed, as were also the other nominees of the state convention. No county ticket was nominated.

GUATEMALA.
**Land of Earthquakes and
Revolutions.**

**Good Reasons for Keeping an
American Warship on
Its Coast.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The tragic end of General Morales as reported to the state department is but the latest of the series of stirring events which have occurred in Guatemala within the last two weeks. Morales gathered together a good sized band along the Mexican border and made his appearance at the town of Ocosingo. Here he inaugurated a reign of terror. He seized many thousands of bags of coffee and put them to the strange use of building breakfasts for his revolutionary band. Sorties were made along the harbor front and launches and other craft burned and destroyed. One of the most audacious acts was the levying tribute upon the United States consul and other consular officials there in the sum of \$1500.

The condition of affairs has been reported to the state department from time to time and efforts were made, in connection with the Mexican authorities, to put an end to the depredations. There was some delay, however, owing to the death of the Mexican minister's wife, and his consequent absence from Washington. Ordinarily the United States is represented in Guatemalan waters by a warship, but owing to the war with Spain, all our ships have been withdrawn.

It is for this reason that the foreign representative, including those of the United States, united in asking the aid of the British naval commander at Ocosingo.

Prospero Morales has been a conspicuous figure in Central American affairs during the last three years. He was minister of war in the cabinet of President Barrios and it is said that he used the war office to foment the rebellion against Barrios. The latter detected the plot and Morales fled to Mexico, where he organized his revolutionary band. In the meantime Barrios was assassinated, being succeeded by President Cerezo.

Among South American officials here it is said that Morales' death will restore a calm to Central American affairs which has not existed for many months, even years, owing to the widespread influence of Morales. He was about 45 years of age, a man of education and of marked force of character.

Pay for Shafter's Men.
WASHINGTON, August 19.—Major Shafter, one of the paymasters at San Juan, who was sent to that place to pay General Shafter's army called today for Montauk Point. Owing to the departure of the army only one of the troops remained at San Juan. As the paymaster's duty was to pay the payment of the remainder of General Shafter's army.

Last of Camp Merritt.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—What little remains in evidence of the recent military occupation of that portion of the Richmond district known in war as Camp Merritt is in soon to be obliterated. Within a few days the soldiers who still occupy the former post to other quarters and work will begin immediately thereafter in restoring the grounds to their original condition.

Joys of Bull Fighting.
LONDON, August 19.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Times says: It is reported that in a series of bull fights at the village of Vicalvar, four miles from Madrid, on Monday, 23 persons were injured.

Spanish Statesman Dies.
MADRID, August 19.—The death is announced of Count Ximena, minister of agriculture and commerce and of public works in the cabinet of Senor Sagasta, which resigned in May last.

Turkman Bradley Dead.
LEXINGTON, Ky., August 19.—Jim Bradley, the well-known Turkman, aged 32, died at his home last night.

SPAIN AND THE PHILIPPINES

What British Interests Prefer.

The Islands to Remain Spanish.

Dewey Sanctioned August's Departure—Carlisle Agents Arrested.

LONDON, August 20.—The Berlin correspondence of the Daily Mail says: The newspapers exhibit almost childish glee at the statement that Admiral Dewey sanctioned August's departure and declare that the English have nothing on which to base machinations to disturb the relations between Germany and America.

LONDON, August 20.—A Daily Telegraph correspondent who has arrived in Borneo after a prolonged tour of the Philippine Islands, telegraphed that British interests there prefer that the islands should remain Spanish.

LONDON, August 20.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Biarritz says that another armed band has appeared in the district of Ciudad Rodrigo, about 10 miles from Salamanca. The dispatch also says that more Carlisle agents have been arrested at Barcelona.

MADRID, August 19.—The cabinet tonight decided to appoint General Gonzales Pardo, second in command in Cuba, Rear Admiral Lewis Pando, who succeeded Admiral Navarro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis de Montoro, minister of finance in the insular cabinet, as the commission of evacuation for Cuba.

The Porto Rican commission has not been appointed, the government awaiting an expression of the views of Governor General Macias, but it has been decided that Admiral Valmiera shall be one of the commissioners.

The press commissioners have not been named, and it is believed the composition of the commission has been decided upon, though the names of its members will not be published yet, as the government is resolved to take advantage of the delay granted by the protocol in order to avoid a cabinet crisis.

Mustered Out Commenced.
WASHINGTON, August 19.—Orders were given today for the return to the state rendezvous of the following regiments:

The First Illinois cavalry and the First Maine infantry, now at Chickamauga and the Second New York infantry now at Ferdinand, Florida. These regiments were mustered into the service of the government at the outbreak of the war and their return is accepted as conclusive evidence that the war has been terminated.

The movement of these regiments will begin as soon as the necessary transportation can be provided. The First Vermont infantry is also under orders to return to its recruiting rendezvous. That regiment is now at Chickamauga and is under orders to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and left Camp Thomas today. Similar orders will be issued from day to day to the other volunteer regiments selected for mustering out.

Mail for the Philippines.
WASHINGTON, August 19.—Postmaster General Smith today suspended his order of suspending all mail communication with Spain and her colonies as to be discontinued. According to the terms of this order, mail addressed to persons connected with the United States forces at the Philippines is to be discontinued. The mail to Cuba and Porto Rico shall continue to be subject to United States domestic postage rates. All other mail addressed to these places shall be subject to the postage rates heretofore announced.

An Unreasonable Claim.
MADRID, August 19.—10.50 p.m.—It is rumored that the government will instruct the Cuban commissioners to present a strong case for the recognition of Spanish claims for compensation for the cessation of public works in Cuba, the compensation to be in the form of reducing upon Cuba the bulk of the Cuban debt existing in 1895. The Cuban advocates the strengthening of Cuba and Andalusian ports in anticipation of Anglo-Russian eventualities.

Taking Strong Grounds.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers and Merchants Association of California telegraphed to the national conference on the future foreign policy of the United States at Saratoga, saying that the government retains a policy of the government in this war, and also strongly favoring the building of the Nicaragua canal and its control by this government.

Robbed the Mail.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—Private John Tallon, Company H, Third Infantry regiment, U.S.A., was arrested today charged with robbing the United States mails. He is accused of abducting a money order for \$18 from the letter written by Private W. M. Gurley of Company D, First Nebraska volunteer, and attempting to cash it at a saloon near Camp Merritt.

Reciprocity With Spain.
LONDON, August 20.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Madrid gives the gist of an interview with Senor Sagasta, similar to that published in El Liberal, adding that the treaty by which Spanish goods will obtain advantages in Cuba and Porto Rico in exchange for similar advantages given the Americans in the Philippines.

Hilborn Not a Candidate.
OAKLAND, August 19.—The Republican county convention has called the Alameda county convention for September 19th, and the county primary election for September 17th. The convention will be held in Oakland. The third congressional district convention will meet tomorrow. Metcalf's nomination being assured, Hilborn's name will not be presented.

At Braverham of the limit of Central California has returned to Fresno.

A BRIEF REVOLUTION.

Guatemala Restored to Quiet by the Death of Morales.
WASHINGTON, August 19.—The state department today received a cable dispatch from Minister Hunter at Guatemala, telling of the dramatic death of General Morales, leader of the Guatemalan revolution, and the collapse of the uprising. The dispatch is as follows:

GUATEMALA, August 18.—To Day, Washington. Ocosingo was occupied on the 10th by the government forces and 500 sacks of coffee and other valuable property saved from destruction. This occupation was made without force, Captain Fegan of the British consulate, acting under request of the British, German and United States ministers.

Morales retreated before national troops to Cucumatlan mountains, where he was surrounded and captured yesterday in a cave where he had been hiding for several days without food, and in from hunger, fatigue and exposure. Commanding General ordered him removed to San Marcos. Medical aid was summoned but he died on the way at San Sebastian last night at 11. This is the end of the revolution.

DEJECTED TROOPERS.
Fears That They Will Not be Sent to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The Seventh California regiment will move from Camp Merritt to the Presidio as soon as suitable ground can be mapped out for their camp. The gray shadow of dejection has begun to fall over the expeditionary forces encamped at the Presidio. There is still a slight chance—everyone is waiting for General Merritt to call for more troops. But in the meantime they are doing nothing to look forward to but the mustering out.

The sick list at the hospital continues unacceptably long. There were 20 cases in the division field hospital this morning and 38 in the Presidio hospital. The former division has several very critical cases of pneumonia and typhoid fever. There is almost an epidemic of typhoid fever among the regular troops and the Seventh California is still turning in a large number of cases. Twenty-two men of the Tennessee regiment have been discharged from the service on account of physical disability.

No More Troops for Santiago.
WASHINGTON, August 19.—General Shafter has informed the war department that after consulting with General Layton, commanding the department of Santiago, it has been concluded that it will not be necessary to send any more troops to Santiago for the present, in view of the fact that the present military force will be reinforced by the arrival of the Fifth regular infantry and the Twenty-third Kansas volunteers.

PORTO RICO.
Rapid Pacification of the Island.

Generals Miles and Macias Co-operating Heartily in the Work.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from San Juan, Porto Rico says:

Order prevails here although some evil disposed persons are trying to stir up racial and religious prejudices among the ignorant portion of the population. The sooner the commission arrives to settle matters the better.

The streets are covered with laden carts and the people returning from the suburbs. At the palace and other public buildings there is a great packing of the soldiers is already going on. Senor Camo, the captain general of staff, has resigned. It is understood he owns considerable property here. His resignation is likely to be accepted.

Telegraphic communication to all parts of the island was opened yesterday and permits granted to those who desire to visit Ponce and other ports. The Spanish authorities are doing everything possible to preserve order. One of the first necessities on the part of the Americans will be a strong police force.

There is great anxiety here regarding the probable changes in financial and judicial matters. Reasonable haste is considered advisable.

It is still impossible for large ships to enter the harbor and there have been some signs of scarcity of food stuffs. General Macias this morning received a long dispatch from General Miles. Both agree to the utmost to preserve order and to follow the policy of the government.

The general has ordered extensive importations. The mines in the harbor are being raised. The brigadier of Marines is doing all possible with a small staff to raise the obstructions at the entrance of the port.

No Entangling Alliances.
WASHINGTON, August 22.—It was stated in an authoritative quarter that the choice of Ambassador Hay for secretary of state was due solely to his general fitness for the position and not to any entangling alliance.

Charged With Forgery.
STOCKTON, August 22.—Deputy Sheriff Black left this morning for Marysville to bring back Henry B. Gertz, alias Haggett, who was arrested from Stockton, charging him with forgery. The culprit signed a fictitious name to a check for \$10, which was cashed by Simon and Isach, saloon keepers of this city. The fellow is a well known character and was well known at San Francisco. He was once arrested on a similar charge, but his mother, who had money, squared the case and stopped prosecution.

Germany in Samoa.
BERLIN, August 19.—The Kulsche Zeitung, denies the rumor that the United States has acquired a coaling station at Pago Pago, in the Samoan Islands and declares that a step which America has an equal right with Germany to take.

Cuban Service Reopened.
HAWAII, August 19.—The Hamamur American Steamship Company, announces the immediate resumption of the steamship service to Cuba by way of New York.

NEW YORK IS WILD WITH JOY

Parade of Sampson's Squadron.

"Stormed at With Shot and Shell."

Battleships and Cruisers Show Signs of the Fight With Cervera's Fleet.

NEW YORK, August 20.—New York and the nation have fully today shown the appreciation of the republic of her victorious fleet. An imposing naval pageant of warships has been received in the harbor of the largest city of the nation with acclamations of delight and admiration, and the ovation from shore, and from the great flotillas of all sorts of craft on the water, has significantly given to the returning heroes some idea of the esteem and admiration in which they are regarded by the people.

The fleet of Admiral Sampson was reported off the highlands early and soon the bay began to live up with gaily-lit vessels of all kinds from an ocean liner to small rowing craft. The navy yard tug Nina, which put out to sea yesterday afternoon to inspect the fleet, returned, passing the Narrows at 8:10 a.m. The James Wadsworth was put up at the disposal of the public and at 9 a.m., when the fleet was reported approaching the Narrows, all who desired were taken on board. The Cunard liner Campania passed out and several smaller craft. The fleet approached the Narrows in the following order, about a cable's length apart:

New York, armored cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson, commanding North Atlantic squadron; Captain F. B. Clark; Iowa, battleship, Captain H. D. Evans; Indiana, battleship, Captain N. C. Taylor; Brooklyn, armored cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Schley; Captain F. A. Cook; Massachusetts, battleship, Captain E. Higginson; Oregon, battleship, Captain A. S. Barker.

The New York was flying Rear Admiral Sampson's blue flag with two white stars; her decks were crowded with her white-clad crew who lined up; silently observing the animated scene. At 8:24 Fort Hamilton fired the opening gun for the salute. Fort Wadsworth following. The Iowa returned the salute. The bluff shores of Staten Island were crowded with people cheering and waving flags. Bunting was flying from every flagstaff; innumerable craft, crowded with eager passengers, were cheering and waving frantically. The soldiers crowded the embankment of the forts, cheering and shouting.

Smoke from the forts hung over the water, but was soon dispelled by the light breeze. Yachts, tugs, sailing craft and ocean steamers added attraction to the marine picture. The steam yacht Eleanora, covered with flags from the tip of her jibboom over the three masts to the taffrail and from each masthead on both sides the rails, led the fleet. Health Officer Doherty ran alongside of the flagship New York and after a brief conversation with the surgeon, who reported "all were well throughout the squadron," the fleet continued on without abating their slow pace.

The Brooklyn in passing did not display the flag of Rear Admiral Schley. Her center funnel was seen to have a phat through the starboard side. The Brooklyn was flying her battle ensigns, which looked stained and frayed as if they had been plenty of service. As the squadron approached Tompkinsville the New York saluted the battleship Texas which lay at anchor flying the flag of Commodore Philip. The salute was returned by the Texas. The fleet slowly assembled off Tompkinsville and then proceeded up toward the North river in the same order with the Texas in the rear, accompanied by an immense crowd of river craft, leaving the St. Paul at anchor at her usual station off Tompkinsville. While the fleet was passing in the Narrows two explosions on the surface of the water near Fort Wadsworth, presumably of loose gun cotton or other explosive, shot up immense columns of water over a hundred feet high which added to the novelty of the occasion.

The parade was commenced at the Narrows at 9:30 and was continued at Tompkinsville, and at 10:30 the Texas, the lead of the seven war vessels, took her place in line, the full length of which extended from Governor's Island to Tompkinsville.

In no way did the big ships show the hard usage to which they had been subjected. The Brooklyn's 27 holes, with the exception of those through the smoke stack, had been patched and the big ship repainted and polished until she shone. On the starboard side could be seen a steel patch over the hole where one of the Viceyard's shots went through and on the quarterdeck a wooden patch, where the deck had been torn up. The armor belt still holds the taint of a large shell and a critical eye can see the dents made by several more, even through the gauge of new paint. The Iowa has a patch over her bow where she was hit by a six-inch shell and the Indiana had patched up the hole in her deck. All the ships had been painted and their peace trappings arranged, so that as reminders of the greatest naval battle ever fought they are rather disappointing.

The parade of the ships, from its way up the river, to the time it was repassed on its way to anchor off Tompkinsville, occupied just two hours and thirty-five minutes.

A. Sachs is in San Francisco.

HAWAIIANS DISPLEASED

Claim that They Have Been Snubbed.

Wanted an Enthusiastic Flag Raising.

The Plans Modified to Give Them a Chance to Celebrate—A Belated Petition.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—The steamer Glenfarr arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu today and brings the following Hawaiian advice to the Associated Press:

HONOLULU, August 11.—Tomorrow will be an eventful day in the history of Hawaii. At fifteen minutes before noon, the formal ratifications between the governments of the United States and Hawaii by which the Newlands annexation resolution will be made operative will take place.

With the exchange of ratifications and the hoisting of the flag, the sovereignty of the United States over these islands commences and the Republic of Hawaii becomes history.

The date and time were arranged after several conferences had been held between United States Minister Sewall and the Hawaiian government.

The delay in raising the flag has caused much dissatisfaction in this community. The public was led to believe that the American flag would be raised upon the arrival of Admiral Miller. The Philadelphia came in on the third instant; soon after her arrival it was given out that the secretary of the Hawaiian government, Mr. J. K. Robinson, had been refused admission to the Hawaiian government.

After the naval review today the battleships and cruisers will go to the Brooklyn navy yard and there be docked and be repaired.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.
The Plaintiff is a Leading Packer of this City.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—Francis Cutting has brought suit in the superior court against Mary N. Patterson, Harold Courtney and Isabella Courtney for an accounting. The plaintiff is vice president and secretary of the Pacific Packing Company of this city and of Fresno. The company's records reflect that in 1894 the defendant Harold Courtney married Isabella S. Cutting, a daughter of the plaintiff.

On the occasion of the marriage the plaintiff executed a deed of trust in which he declared that he held bonds of the Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad Company of Arizona of the par value of \$50,000 in trust for Mrs. Courtney, and that he undertook to pay her in monthly payments, an annual income of \$2500.

It was further provided that if the plaintiff died before the expiration of the term, Mrs. Courtney should receive the sum of \$10,000. The plaintiff alleges that in addition to the income provided for in the deed he has paid on account of his daughter the sum of \$17,500.

He also alleges that Mrs. Patterson, his daughter's guardian, demands the continued payment of the income and refuses to take any action to secure the same. He asks the court to compel Mrs. Patterson to take the same and to show the accounting is demanded.

AN INVALID'S PLEA.
He Was a Criminal, but His Whim Was Humored.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20.—F. M. Barrett, the wave motor man, who used the mails to defraud A. L. Felt and who pleaded guilty in the United States district court last Wednesday, was brought up for sentence today and Judge De Haven sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the county jail.

He made a strong plea, saying that he was a weak man, and was suffering from a cold weather in San Francisco and asked that his place of imprisonment might be changed to San Diego, where he would have the benefit of a milder climate and be near his family. Judge De Haven so ordered and he will be taken down there immediately.

MANILA CABLE.
Will be in Operation on Monday Morning.

LONDON, August 20.—The Manila cable, it is expected, will be re-opened on Monday morning. Tuesday morning the cable company has been authorized by both Washington and Madrid to repair and operate the line and a cable repair ship is now en route. It is expected to arrive at the point of cutting on Monday and to have the cable cut within a couple of hours after arrival. The cable company has not heard positively that Admiral Dewey picked up the end, but the official hope this is the case as it would save some time, though they say the line is useless to Admiral Dewey as he cannot operate it.

A Rough Rider Disappears.
NEW YORK, August 20.—A telegram from Kansas City asks for the arrest of Private Seville of Troop I of the Rough Riders, who, it is alleged, murdered a Miss Schumacher in Kansas City, 1897. The private was reported missing after the receipt of a telegram from Seville's captors at the camp at Montauk Point and he has not yet been found.

Drowned by a Cloudburst.
PITTSBURGH, August 19.—A cloud burst up Squaw Mill Run this morning caused a tidal wave in the stream, sweeping the lives of a dozen persons. Five children are missing and are supposed to have been drowned.

Cuba Refuses Concessions.
YOKOHAMA, August 19.—The Cuban government replying to a German request for concession, has notified the German consul at Havana that it proposes to construct its own railway and therefore no further concessions will be granted.

Homicidal Mania.
SAN JOSE, August 22.—No cause for the murderous assault by John Chuker on two men is known. It is believed that the man was insane. Dr. William Simpson identified him at the jail today as a man he had been treating for some three months for brain trouble. John Chuker or Chan, one of the men shot in a precarious condition today.

When you call for DeVitt's Which I Accept Salve, the great cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for pills, for sores, for burns. Dr. C. P. Laidock, Druggist, 1725 Mariposa street.

SLEUTHS ARE ON THE TRACE

Poisoned Caramel May be Traced.

Awkward Position of Mrs. Botkin.

Dunning Makes a Reluctant Statement Which Places Him in a Bad Light.

DOVER, Del., August 22.—Attorney General White said this afternoon that he is almost satisfied as to who is responsible for the murder of Mrs. J. P. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, and it is his intention to order the arrest of one woman and probably two in San Francisco. He sent telegrams to San Francisco today and said he would probably be advised of one or two more arrests being made before night. Attorney General White said he would have a talk with J. P. Dunning later in the day. One of the state detectives will probably be sent to San Francisco in a day or two. Mr. White has decided not to have the bodies of Mrs. Deane and Dunning exhumed. He said it was not necessary. He believed he has enough evidence to convict the guilty party.

A rumor was current here today to the effect that a Dover woman was suspected, but Mr. White said that he had no such suspicion; neither has any member of Mr. Pennington's family.

STOCKTON, August 22.—Chief of Police Gail of Stockton has received word from the San Francisco office regarding the arrest of Mrs. J. P. Dunning, now in the city, who is suspected of having a hand in the death of Mrs. J. P. Dunning. Mrs. Botkin refused to be interviewed, and her husband said the statements alleged to have been made by her and published in the San Francisco Examiner have been garbled and exaggerated.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.—Chief of Police Lee of this city is in communication with the Delaware authorities regarding the poisoning of Mrs. J. P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. J. P. Deane, supposedly by a resident of this city. Chief Lee has been investigating for some days, but is greatly hampered in his efforts to trace the guilty person because the Delaware authorities have not sent him any of the vital statistics which contain the names of the papers in which it was enclosed, with the address written on it. He suggests that a photograph of the articles described might help him in his search. He did not make any arrests as yet, but he has a step at present.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A special to the World from Dover says: John Dunning, husband of the young daughter of ex-Congressman Pennington, has at last consented to make a statement.

He told everyone who has been trying to make sure of the identity of the woman who sent the poisoned bomb from San Francisco which brought death to Mrs. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. John Dunning, that he has been hampered by a lack of details regarding Dunning's life in San Francisco.

There are

